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East Europe Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1930

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BRIEFS

MEXICAN DELEGATES VISIT BRATISLAVA--The Mexican delegates attending the Czechoslovak-Mexican Youth Friendship Week in Prague continued their activities in Bratislava yesterday. Deputy chairman of the MNJR (National Movement of Revolutionary Youth) Jorge Meadeo Ocarenza; secretary of the JPS (People's Socialist Youth) Juan Carlos Santon Alcantaro; secretary of the JST (Workers' Socialist Youth) Jorge Duran Navareto; secretary of the CNJ PCM (National Youth Commission, Communist Party of Mexico) Rene Lopez Perez and others were received by deputy chairman of the Central Committee, SSR National Front, Fedor Gulla and secretary of the Slovak Central Committee, Socialist Union of Youths, Dusan Longauer. Comrade Gulla acquainted the visitors with the history and activities of the National Front; Czechoslovak political system; implementation of the program adopted by the 16th CPCZ Congress and activities of other political parties and social organizations. The Mexican visitors showed interest in participation of Slovak youth in the government; activities of the national committees, legislative bodies; electoral programs and care of children and youth in a socialist country. The visitors also laid flowers at a soldiers' cemetery in Slavin and at the Slovak National Uprising Square, visited youth union members at the Bratislava Electrical Engineering Works and several historic spots in Bratislava. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 24 Sep 81 pp 1, 7]

CSO: 2400/12

FUNCTIONS OF OPERATIONAL ANTI-CRISIS STAFF PUBLISHED

Warsaw MONITOR POLSKI in Polish No 20, 26 Aug 81 pp 180-181

[Resolution No 157 of the Council of Ministers, issued 10 Aug 1981 by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, General of the Army W. Jaruzelski, on the functions of the Operational Anti-Crisis Staff]

[Text] In order to organize and coordinate anti-crisis activities in the sphere of the economy, the Council of Ministers resolves the following:

§ 1.1. An Operational Anti-Crisis Staff, hereinafter referred to as "Staff", operates within the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers.

2. The work of the Staff is directed by the chairman of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers.

3. The Staff is composed of:

1) The Ministers of: Finance; Mining; Power Industry; Domestic Trade and Services; Foreign Trade; Metallurgy; Machine Engineering Industry; Transportation; Chemical Industry; Light Industry; Agriculture; Food Industry; Labor, Wages and Social Affairs; Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection; Materials Management; the chairman of the State Price Commission; the first vice chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers; and the president of the Polish National Bank.

2) one representative each of the Minister of National Defense and the Minister of Internal Affairs,

3) the director of the Control Bureau in the Office of the Council of Ministers,

4) other persons appointed by the chairman of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers.

4. The Ministers will designate, by name, those permanent members of management who are authorized to participate, in their absence, in the work of the Staff.

5. The chairman invites representatives of the Supreme Chamber of Control and the Prosecutor General, and, as necessary, representatives of cooperative organizations, experts and others, to join in the work of the Staff.

§ 2.1. The Staff is charged with:

1) Coordinating the activities of the chief, central and local organs of state administration in the field of anti-crisis action and control,

2) initiating the shifts of basic material resources that are indispensable for overcoming the crisis,

3) determining the conditions for the functioning of the country's economic and defense infrastructure and the operation of basic health service offices, ensuring the resources for these purposes.

2. To implement the tasks specified in par 1, the Staff, inter alia:

1) Verifies the list of individual and collective consumer articles which meet the basic needs of society during the period of the crisis,

2) establishes the sizes of the production and deliveries of consumption and coproduction-supply articles earmarked for basic social needs,

3) makes operative and interventionist decisions binding upon ministers, heads of central offices, voivodship governors and mayors of town of voivodship rank, pertaining to:

- a) stimulating production and counteracting its decline,
- b) the field of market production, with particular attention to needs of children,
- c) the field of export production,
- d) the level and conditions of import and principles of foreign exchange division,
- e) the principles of distribution of scarce and rationed goods,
- f) management of fixed assets, materials and energy,
- g) employment, wages and remuneration for work,
- h) price-setting and collection of taxes,
- i) preparing the national economy for winter conditions, particularly the municipal economy, power and transport,
- j) combating natural disasters and eliminating their effects,
- k) restricting investments,
- l) shifting the labor force and periodically suspending production in specified enterprises.

4) makes evaluations of the existing situation and exercises control over the implementation of the decisions it makes.

§ 3. The Ministers represented on the Staff will ensure that the ministerial control services are consolidated and activated, particularly as concerns anti-crisis functions.

§ 4.1. To implement the tasks of the Staff, the chairman of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers:

1) Forms worker groups, as necessary, for the specific tasks,

2) cooperates with the chairman of the Coordinating Commission for the Consolidation of Law and Order and Observance of Public Order and with the chairman of the National Extraordinary Commission for the Struggle Against Speculation.

3) utilizes the results of scientific-research institute studies in the Staff's work, orders scientific reports, and cooperates with representatives of involved social organizations.

2. The chairman periodically reports on the work of the Staff to the Council of Ministers and submits current information to the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

§ 5.1. The chairman of the Staff initiates changes or supplements to regulations on matters related to combating the crisis.

2. The chairman of the Council of Ministers determines which of the decisions made by the chairman of the Staff in his name require approval.

3. The chairman of the Staff may, in a situation warranted by anti-crisis tasks, call upon the ministers, heads of central offices, voivodship governors and mayors of townsof voivodship rank, to repeal specific orders or decisions issued by these organs.

§ 6. The Office of the Council of Ministers will provide the Staff with the services and funds necessary for its functioning.

§ 7.1. To implement the tasks specified by the foregoing resolution, the voivodship governors and mayors of townsof voivodship rank will appoint voivodship anti-crisis staffs, and determine their composition and particular jurisdiction.

2. Voivodship governors and mayors of towns of voivodship rank may, where warranted by local needs, order the appointment of local anti-crisis staffs to function with the mayors of the town and heads of towns and gminas.

§ 8. In § 4 par 1 of Resolution No 39 of the Council of Ministers, dated 20 Feb 1981, on the appointment of an Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers (Monitor Polski No 6, Item 49) point 1 should read as follows:

"1) Chairman -- Vice chairman of the Council of Ministers Janusz Obodowski."

§ 9. The resolution is effective on the date of announcement.

9295
CSO: 2600/9

SECRETARY GENERAL OF CISL CARNITI ADDRESSES SOLIDARITY CONGRESS

Rome CONQUISTE DEL LAVORO in Italian 14 Sep 81 pp 1, 19

[Address by Carniti to the Solidarity Congress]

[Text] You have made possible the impossible.

I bring you the fraternal greetings of the Italian workers of the CISL.

We have followed with deep interest your difficult struggle, from its beginnings in the summer of 1980, and have welcomed with you the Gdansk agreements as an event of historic significance.

Your first congress must deal with questions of exceptional importance, for both workers and the whole of Polish society. Your decisions will have repercussions even beyond the borders of your country.

I hope you will accomplish this new and deeply important step, just as it has happened in so many difficult times in the first year of the existence of your independent and self-governing union.

Your harsh struggle has been characterized at the same time by courage and wisdom. In this way you have made "possible" what was considered "impossible."

You have achieved conquests of liberty and dignity which have long been among the deepest hopes of the Polish workers, and which have cost so many sacrifices as shown by the Gdansk monument which faces the naval shipyards, and which was wrought by Christian piety and worker pride.

You have dismantled projects and structures which seemed unchangeable; you have enacted changes in the whole society; you have asserted a new role for the individual worker and the working class.

You have sent out a great message of hope to the world's struggling masses, in the most diverse situations, for a more just society and for the liberation of men and of peoples.

I hope you will continue, along the same road, to consolidate your conquests; to advance even further the process of renewal and democratization of Polish society; to assume the responsibilities of the great social force that you are, in overcoming the economic crisis which is striking your country; and to attain, through the needed reforms, new levels of economic development, of work, of social progress for the Polish people.

We and you live in different social and political contexts, but our destinies are intertwined, just as they are for workers of the whole world. Today this is particularly true considering the great economic and political challenges which we must confront.

The economic crisis is also harshly affecting Italian workers and workers of Western Europe, and there are even conservative forces among us who would question the trade union rights and social conquests achieved.

The new race of nuclear rearming raises great dangers in Europe and in the world. Vast finances are being consumed which are needed instead for the development of humanity. We should say to the West as to the East in the same words as the Polish Pope that the world should be freed from nuclear arms.

We should strengthen our solidarity; we need each other.

To do that, there are needed above all strong and independent trade unions, the authentic expression of workers in all countries.

According to a concept common to us both, regardless of the social and political system, the trade union should be independent of management, of the state, of political parties. This is an indispensable condition for the defense of workers' interests and for the building of a true democracy.

In the name of the workers of the Italian CISL we repeat our most fraternal wishes for success and reaffirm to you our solidarity and our support.

9772
CSO: 3104/377

DECREE ON ORGANIZATION OF MINISTRY OF MINES

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 70 8 Sep 81 pp 1-3

[Decree of the Council of State regarding the organization and operation of the Ministry of Mines]

[Text] The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Chapter I

General Provisions

Article 1. - The Ministry of Mines carries out the party's and state's policy in the field of extracting and preparing coal, ferrous and non-ferrous ores, rare metals, non-metallic substances and salts.

The Ministry of Mines fills the function of the central coordinating organ for activities in its field with regards to all the socialist units subordinate to the central or local state organs.

Article 2. - The Ministry of Mines leads, guides and reviews the activities of the industrial centrals and other units subordinate to it, and is responsible, as the plan holder, for the achievement of the plan in its field of activity.

Article 3. - The Ministry of Mines ensures the application of laws and decrees in its activities, as well as decisions of the Council of Ministers.

Article 4. - The Ministry of Mines cooperates with the other ministries and central organs, as well as local organs, for the purpose of carrying out its attributes.

Chapter II

Attributes

Article 5. - The Ministry of Mines has the following principal attributes:

A. Within the framework of the sole national economic-social development plan, it ensures and is responsible for the sustained development at a maximum level of efficiency of the branches and sub-branches in its field of activity, to which end:

a) it draws up studies and programs regarding proportions, levels, rates and directions of future development of its branches and sub-branches, keeping in mind the role of these units in the overall national economy and the trends and progress made on the international level, as well as studies and programs regarding the necessary amount of mineral raw materials;

b) it draws up draft annual and future plans and assigns economic and financial plan indicators to subordinate units;

c) it is responsible for the full achievement of plan tasks for the production of coal and ores, the provision of an optimum level of equipment use and the adherence to the standardized levels of material and energy consumption, and takes measures to continually reduce these levels;

d) it is responsible for carrying out its own geological projects program, as established in accordance with the provisions of the sole national economic-social development plan, as well as building up reserves of useful mineral substances, as outlined in this plan;

e) it determines the necessary amount of and possibilities for increasing the base of reserves of useful solid mineral substances;

f) it pursues the rational use of coal consumption for all sectors of the national economy;

g) it pursues the rational explcitation of deposits of solid mineral substances under conditions specific to these deposits, as well as, together with the other interested organs, the higher use of mineral resources of solid subtances existing below the ground in the country;

h) it ensures the continued improvement of the qualitative characteristics of products and projects for the purpose of increasing their economic efficiency;

i) it determines, according to legal standards, the necessary amount of resources for its subordinate centrals and other units;

j) it is responsible for fulfilling its indicators in the sole national economic-social development plan and periodically informs the Council of Ministers;

k) it analyzes the periodic reviews and reports of subordinate units and completes those that involve activities for the entire ministry;

l) it completes and carries out the budget of incomes and expenditures for the central administration of the ministry and the subordinate budgetary units.

B. It organizes and coordinates activities for economic, technical and scientific cooperation and collaboration with other ministries and central organs in the country, as well as with foreign partners, in those actions for which it is responsible; it ensures the application of international agreements and accords regarding its field of activities and reviews the fulfillment of tasks that stem from these agreements; it pursues the sampling and studying of the needs of foreign markets regarding cooperative actions and for the products of the units that it coordinates.

C. It completes the export plan and makes proposals regarding the proportions, structure and orientation of future commercial trade; it pursues the overall achievement of export goals.

D. It coordinates and directs research and design activities in its subordinate units and takes measures to equip them with the necessary technical-material means; it pursues the results of scientific research and its use; it is involved in the introduction of technical, scientific and economic progress in its subordinate units.

E. It directs activities regarding inventions and innovations and is involved in the spread of the most important achievements; it makes proposals regarding problems in standardization and categorization; it coordinates and reviews metrology activities in its subordinate units.

F. It establishes the construction characteristics for mine opening projects and approves estimation norms of a national nature for these projects.

G. It organizes documentary information activities and informs its subordinate units regarding trends in technical-scientific progress at the national and international levels; it produces publications and works dealing with the problems of science, technology and production that are specific to the activities it controls.

H. Within the limits of its authority, it approves technical-economic documentation for investment projects; it organizes, directs and reviews activities for planning, designing and carrying out investments, and takes measures to adhere to the start-up timeframes for these investment projects.

I. It directs and coordinates activities for organizing production and labor in its subordinate units; it organizes activities for drawing up, applying and following up on work standards and norms for all categories of personnel in its branches and sub-branches; it organizes the drawing up of unified work standards and norms throughout the economy on those projects where it is the coordinator; it approves the specific standardization methodologies, as well as the unified standards and norms by branch and sub-branch in its field of activity, and reviews their manner of implementation.

J. It carries out its attributes, according to law, with regards to prices and charges in its field of activity.

K. It ensures the application of the party's and state's policy in personnel problems, to which end:

a) it establishes unified criteria for selecting, training, improving and promoting personnel in its branches and sub-branches, and controls the application of these criteria;

b) it establishes the necessary number of personnel for the future, and takes measures to train and improve them according to law;

c) it employs personnel for its own apparatus, and names the leadership organs of the centrals, the combines with status of a central and the other units subordinate to it;

d) it provides the material base and equipment for the specialized high schools and professional schools subordinate to it, as well as the necessary specialized faculty members.

L. It participates in the drawing up of proposals regarding the improvement of the elements of the salary system for its branches and sub-branches; it draws up technical standards for the unified application of the elements of the salary system for its subordinate units and reviews the manner of their application.

M. It establishes, according to law, measures regarding worker safety for the purpose of providing the best working conditions and preventing work accidents and professional illnesses, as well as for the continued improvement of living conditions.

N. It fulfills any other attributes covered by law.

Article 6. - The Ministry of Mines ensures the drawing up of draft work orders for geological projects and draft work orders for opening up and preparing for solid substances in deposits being worked.

Chapter III

Organization and Operation

Article 7. - The Ministry of Mines is led by the leadership council which makes decisions on the general problems regarding the ministry's activities; the executive bureau of this council carries out the collective leadership of the ministry's operational activities and ensures the implementation of the decisions of the leadership council.

The leadership council of the ministry and its executive bureau, as organs of a deliberative nature, are organized and operate in accordance with Decree No 76/1973 regarding the leadership of ministries and other central organs of state administration on the basis of the principle of collective leadership.

Article 8. - The minister informs the ministry's leadership council regarding the principal problems resolved during the period between sessions.

Article 9. - The Ministry of Mines leadership is composed of a minister, three deputy ministers and a secretary of state.

The deputy ministers and the secretary of state are named by presidential decree and their attributes are established by the ministry's leadership council.

Article 10. - Within the framework of the Ministry of Mines, according to Decree No 78/1973, a Technical-Economic Council is organized and operates as a working organ alongside the ministry's collective leadership organs.

Article 11. - The minister represents the ministry in its relations with other organs and organizations in the country, as well as in international relations.

Article 12. - The Ministry of Mines has the following organizational structure:

a) the Directorate for Economic Planning and Following up Production;

b) the Finances-Prices Directorate;

c) the Technical and Mechano-Energy Directorate;

d) the Directorate of Investments-Construction;

e) the Directorate of Supply, Sales and Transportation;

f) the Directorate of International Economic Cooperation and Foreign Trade;

g) the Directorate of Organization, Review, Personnel and Training;

h) the Office of Administration, Classified Documents, Reports and Protocol.

The organizational structure by work departments and the maximum number of personnel within the apparatus of the ministry are those outlined in Annexes No 1 and No 2 (the Annexes are forwarded to the interested institutions).

Article 13. - The Ministry of Mines has in its subordination industrial centrals, combines, enterprises, units for research, technological engineering and design, other economic units, budgetary units, specialized high schools and professional schools.

Article 14. - The Ministry of Mines has in direct subordination those units listed in Annex No 3.

Article 15. - The attributes and operating norms for the units listed in Article 12 are established by the ministry's leadership council in accordance with legal norms.

Chapter IV

Final Provisions

Article 16. - Workers moved to the Ministry of Mines, as well as those transfered to other units as a result of the reorganization of the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Geology, are considered transfered in the interest of duty.

Article 17. - Personnel transfered in the interest of duty or moved within the same unit to positions with lower salaries, as well as those personnel who were made available as a result of the application of the provisions of this decree, benefit from the rights outlined in Article 21 of Decree No 162/1973 regarding the establishment of unified structural norms for economic units.

Article 18. - The Ministry of Mines is supplied with three automobiles to transport people for its own apparatus.

Article 19. - The State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Finance, on the basis of the proposals of the Ministry of Mines and the other interested central organs, will submit for approval those modifications stemming from the application of Council of State Decree No 266/1981 regarding the establishment of the Ministry of Mines, the Ministry of Petroleum and the Ministry of Geology, and this decree in the sole national economic-social development plan for 1981 and for the 1981-85 period, as well as in the state budget.

Article 20. - The provisions in laws, decrees and other normative acts referring to the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Geology are appropriately applied to the Ministry of Mines as organized in accordance with this decree and the object of its activities.

Article 21. - Annexes Nos 1-3 are an integral part of this decree.

Article 22. - Decree No 88/1971 regarding the establishment, organization and operation of the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Geology, which became Law No 40/1971, and with its later modifications, are abrogated.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania
Bucharest, 8 September 1981
No 269

Annex No 3

The List of the Units Directly Subordinate to the Ministry of Mines

I. Industrial Centrals and Units Similiar to Them

- the Baia Mare Ores Central
- the Deva Ores Central
- the Bucharest Salts and Non-Metallic Ores Central
- the Valea Jiului Mining Combine
- the Oltenia Mining Combine
- the Ploiesti Mining Combine

II. Scientific Research, Technological Engineering and Design Units

- the Petrosani Research Center for Mining Safety

III. Other units

- the Bucharest Enterprise of Rare Metals
- the Bucharest Mining Construction and Assembly Trust
- the Enterprise for Economic Cooperation Abroad in the Field of the Mining Industry and Geology - GEOMIN
- the Special Center for Personnel Training
- the Office of Documentary Information for the Mining Industry

8724
CSO: 2700

DECREE ON ORGANIZATION OF MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 70 8 Sep 81 pp 4-6

[Decree of the Council of State regarding the organization and operation of the Ministry of Petroleum]

[Text] The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Chapter I

General Provisions

Article 1. - The Ministry of Petroleum carried out the party's and state's policy in the field of extracting and transporting crude oil, as well as extracting, transporting and distributing natural gases.

Article 2. - The Ministry of Petroleum leads, guides and reviews the activities of its subordinate industrial centrals, trusts and other units, and is responsible, as the plan holder, for the achievement of the plan in its field of activity.

Article 3. - The Ministry of Petroleum ensures the application of laws and decrees in its field of activity, as well as decisions of the Council of Ministers.

Article 4. - The Ministry of Petroleum cooperates with the other ministries and central organs, as well as with local organs, for the purpose of carrying out its attributes.

Chapter II

Attributes

Article 5. - The Ministry of Petroleum has the following principal attributes:

A. Within the framework of the sole national economic-social development plan, it ensures and is responsible for the sustained development at a maximum level of efficiency of the branches and sub-branches in its field of activity, to which end:

a) it draws up studies and programs regarding proportions, levels, rates and directions of future development of its branches and sub-branches, keeping in mind the role of these units in the overall national economy and the trends and progress made on the international level;

b) it draws up draft annual and future plans and assigns economic and financial plan indicators to subordinate units;

c) it is responsible for the on-time start-up of exploitation of newly discovered deposits, the complete use of the entire stock of drills in production, the achievement of tasks regarding the drilling and use of wells at great depth, the application and extension of procedures to increase the recovery factor for crude oil deposits, and the use of its installations and equipment with a maximum of efficiency;

d) it determines the necessary amount and possibilities for increasing the reserves of liquid and gaseous hydrocarbons;

e) it pursues and takes measures to rationally consume natural gases in all the sectors of the national economy;

f) it ensures the continued improvement of the quality of products and projects for the purpose of increasing their economic efficiency;

g) it is responsible for carrying out its own program of geological projects and for achieving its tasks for petroleum and gas reserves as established in accordance with the provisions of the sole national economic-social development plan;

h) it approves, in accordance with legal provisions, geological studies and projects for precise exploratory drilling and pumping and injection projects, regardless of the depth, as well as bringing hydrocarbon deposits into production;

i) it pursues the rational exploitation of crude oil and gas deposits, and is responsible for adapting production activities to the new conditions of the deposit;

j) it pursues and is responsible for fulfilling its indicators in the sole national economic-social development plan, and periodically informs the Council of Ministers;

k) it determines, in accordance with legal provisions, the necessary amount of material and financial resources for its subordinate centrals and other units;

l) it analyzes the periodic reviews and reports of its subordinate units and completes those that involve activities for the entire ministry;

m) it completes and carries out the budget of incomes and expenditures for the central administration of the ministry and the subordinate budgetary units.

B. It organizes and coordinates activities for economic, technical and scientific cooperation and collaboration with other ministries and central organs in the country, as well as with foreign partners, in those actions for which it is responsible; it ensures the application of international agreements and accords regarding its field of activities and reviews the fulfillment of tasks that stem from these agreements; it pursues the sampling and studying of the needs of foreign markets regarding cooperative actions and for the products of the units that it coordinates.

C. It completes the export plan and makes proposals regarding the proportions, structure and orientation of future commercial trade; it pursues the overall achievement of export goals.

D. It coordinates and directs research and design activities in its subordinate units and takes measures to equip them with the necessary technical-scientific means; it pursues the results of scientific research and its use; it is involved in the introduction of technical, scientific and economic progress in its subordinate units.

E. It directs activities regarding inventions and innovations and is involved in the spread of the most important achievements; it makes proposals regarding problems in standardization and categorization; it coordinates and reviews metrology activities in its subordinate units.

F. It approves technical-economic studies for the production of new products of great importance.

G. It approves estimated standards of a national nature for drilling projects.

H. Within the limits of its authority, it approves technical-economic documentation for investment projects; it organizes, directs and reviews activities for planning, designing and carrying out investments, and takes measures to adhere to the start-up timeframes for these investment projects.

I. It organizes documentary information activities and informs its subordinate units regarding trends in technical-scientific progress at the national and international levels; it produces publications and works dealing with the problems of science, technology and production that are specific to the activities it controls.

J. It directs and coordinates activities for organizing production and labor in its subordinate units; it organizes activites for drawing up, applying and following up on work standards and norms for all categories of personnel in its branches and sub-branches; it organizes the drawing up of unified work standards and norms throughout the economy on those projects where it is the coordinator;

it approves the specific standardization methodologies, as well as the unified standards and norms by branch and sub-branch in its field of activity, and reviews their manner of implementation.

K. It organizes the carrying out of projects regarding the necessary amount of raw materials, materials and equipment, whose precise numbers are approved by the Council of Ministers, ministries or other central organs; it is responsible for its subordinate units' filling out their material plans and cooperates with other central organs in balancing out these plans in accordance with the tasks in the sole national economic-social development plan and the needs and possibilities of the national economy; it ensures the supplies of materials and equipment for which it is the coordinator.

L. It exercises its attributes according to law with regards to prices and charges in its field of activity.

M. It ensures the application of the party's and state's policy in personnel problems, to which end:

a) it establishes unified criteria for selecting, training, improving and promoting personnel in its branches and sub-branches, and controls the application of these criteria;

b) it establishes the necessary number of personnel for the future, and takes measures to train and improve them according to law;

c) it employs personnel for its own apparatus, and names the leadership organs of the centrals, the trusts and the other units subordinate to it;

d) it provides the material base and equipment for the specialized high schools and professional schools subordinate to it, as well as the necessary specialized faculty members.

N. It participates in the drawing up of proposals regarding the improvement of the elements of the salary system for its branches and sub-branches; it ensures the unified application of the elements of the salary system for its subordinate units.

O. It establishes, according to law, measures regarding worker safety for the purpose of providing the best working conditions and preventing work accidents and professional illnesses; it takes measures for the continued improvement of living conditions.

P. It fulfills any other attributes covered by the law.

Chapter III

Organization and Operation

Article 6. - The Ministry of Petroleum is led by the leadership council which makes decisions on the general problems regarding the ministry's activities; the executive bureau of this council carries out the collective leadership of the ministry's operational activities and ensures the implementation of the decisions of the leadership council.

The leadership council of the ministry and its executive bureau, as organs of a deliberative nature, are organized and operate in accordance with Decree No 76/1973 regarding the leadership of ministries and other central organs of state administration on the basis of the principle of collective leadership.

Article 7. - The minister informs the ministry's leadership council regarding the principal problems resolved during the period between sessions.

Article 8. - The Ministry of Petroleum leadership is composed of a minister, two deputy ministers and a secretary of state.

The deputy ministers and the secretary of state are named by presidential decree and their attributes are established by the ministry's leadership council.

Article 9. - The minister represents the ministry in its relations with other organs and organizations in the country, as well as in international relations.

Article 10. - Within the framework of the Ministry of Petroleum, according to Decree No 78/1973, a Technical-Economic Council is organized and operates as a working organ alongside the ministry's collective leadership organs.

Article 11. - The Ministry of Petroleum has the following organizational structure:

a) the Economic-Financial Planning Directorate;

b) the Technical, Investments, Construction and Mechano-Energy Directorate;

c) the Directorate for Organization, Review, Personnel, Training, Salary and Social Affairs;

d) the Directorate for the Coordination of Crude Oil and Gas Production;

e) the Directorate for Drilling and Geology.

The organizational structure of the work departments and the maximum number of personnel in the ministry's apparatus are those outlined in Annexes No 1 and No 2 (these Annexes are forwarded to the interested institutions).

Article 12. - The Ministry of Petroleum has in its subordination industrial centrals, trusts, enterprises, units for scientific research, technological engineering and design, other economic units, budgetary units, specialized high schools and professional schools.

Article 13. - The Ministry of Petroleum has in direct subordination those units listed in Annex No 3.

Article 14. - The attributes and operating norms for the units listed in Article 11 are established by the ministry's leadership council in accordance with legal norms.

Chapter IV

Final Provisions

Article 15. - Workers moved to the Ministry of Petroleum, as well as those transferred to other units as a result of the reorganization of the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Geology, are considered transfered in the interest of duty.

Article 16. - Personnel transfered in the interest of duty or moved within the same unit to positions with lower salaries, as well as those personnel who were made available as a result of the application of the provisions of this decree, benefit from the rights outlined in Article 21 of Decree No 162/1973 regarding the establishment of unified structural norms for economic units.

Article 17. - The Ministry of Petroleum is supplied with three automobiles to transport people for its own apparatus.

Article 18. - The State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Finance, on the basis of the proposals of the Ministry of Petroleum and the other interested central organs, will submit for approval those modifications in the sole national economic-social development plan for 1981 and for the 1981-1985 period stemming from the application of Council of State Decree 266/1981 regarding the establishment of the Ministry of Mines, the Ministry of Petroleum and the Ministry of Geology, and this decree.

Article 19. - The provisions in laws, decrees and other normative acts referring to the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Geology are appropriately applied to the Ministry of Petroleum as organized in accordance with this decree and the object of its activities.

Article 20. - Annexes Nos 1-3 are an integral part of this decree.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania
Bucharest, 8 September 1981
No 270

Annex No 3

The List of Units Directly Subordinate to the Ministry of Petroleum

I. Industrial Centrals and Units Similar to Them

- the Medias Natural Gas Central

II. Scientific Research, Technological Engineering and Design Units

- the Cimpina Institute of Research and Design for Petroleum and Gases

III. Other Units

- the Bolintin Petroleum Trust
- the Moinesti Petroleum Trust
- the Ploiesti Petroleum Trust
- the Pitesti Petroleum Trust
- the Tirgu Jiu Petroleum Trust
- the Arad Drilling-Extraction Enterprise (trust)
- the Ploiesti Petroleum Construction and Installation Trust
- the Cimpina "Energopetrol" Enterprise
- the Ploiesti Sampling and Tapping Enterprise
- the Ploiesti Cementing, Special Operations and Transportation Enterprise
- the Ploiesti Crude Oil Pipeline Enterprise
- the Baicoi Supply, Material Recovery and Auxiliary Production Base
- the Cimpina Spare Parts Supply Base
- the Teleajen Petroleum Equipment and Repair Enterprise
- the Poiana Tractor and Heavy Motor Repair Enterprise
- the Cimpina Electric Equipment Repair Enterprise
- the Bucharest Plans and Auxiliary Projects Center
- the Enterprise for Foreign Economic Cooperation in the Field of Petroleum and Gas - ROMPETROL
- the Ploiesti National Petroleum Museum
- the Moinesti Petroleum School Group
- the Tirgu Ocna Petroleum Industrial High School
- the Berca Petroleum Industrial High School
- the Ianca Petroleum Industrial High School
- the Teleajen Petroleum School Group
- the Cimpina Petroleum School Group
- the Moreni Petroleum School Group
- the Tirgoviste Petroleum School Group
- the Bolintin Petroleum Industrial High School
- the Videle Petroleum School Group
- the Pitesti Petroleum School Group
- the Ticleni Petroleum School Group
- the Sinnicolau Mare Petroleum Industrial High School

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DECREE ON ORGANIZATION OF MINISTRY OF GEOLOGY

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 70 8 Sep 81 pp 6-10

[Decree of the Council of State regarding the organization and operation of the Ministry of Geology]

[Text] The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Chapter I

General Provisions

Article 1. - The Ministry of Geology carries out the party's and state's policy in the field of geology and organizes and is responsible for geological activities throughout all of the Socialist Republic of Romania for the purpose of discovering and using all the mineral wealth of the ground and the subsoil.

Article 2. - The Ministry of Geology leads, guides and reviews the activities of its subordinate units and is responsible, as the plan holder, for the achievement of the plan for all its activities.

Article 3. - The Ministry of Geology ensures the application of laws, decrees and decisions of the Council of Ministers in its activities.

Article 4. - The Ministry of Geology cooperates with other ministries and central organs, as well as local organs, for the purpose of carrying out its attributes.

Chapter II

Attributes

Article 5. - The Ministry of Geology has the following principal attributes:

A. With regards to carrying out projects in research, prospecting and geological exploration,

a) it is responsible for the geological research of the ground and subsoil for the entire area of the country and for identifying all useful mineral substances, both fluid and solid, through geological, geophysical, geochemical and other methous, as well as for determining the reserves of useful mineral subtances and the establishment of conditions for using them;

b) it is reponsible for carrying out the projects program in research, prospecting, and geological exploration established in accordance with the provisions of the sole national economic-social development plan;

c) together with the Ministry of Petroleum, it is responsible for achieving tasks for increasing reserves of petroleum and gas and, together with the Ministry of Mines, for increasing reserves of solid mineral substances, in accordance with annual and future plans;

d) it takes measures for the complex investigation of researched geological formations for the purpose of identifying all the useful mineral substances contained in these formations;

e) it takes measures to apply new research methods and techniques that will permit the more rapid identification of the useful mineral substances contained in deposits, including those with a low content level;

f) it is responsible for and takes measures to research all deposits of useful mineral substances for the purpose of the complex and complete use of these substances;

g) it draws up studies and programs regarding the proportions, levels, rates and directions for the future development of its subordinate units, as well as studies and programs regarding the necessary amounts of mineral raw materials;

h) it draws up draft annual and future plans on the basis of its own studies, as well as the proposals of its subordinate units;

i) it establishes the economic and financial plan indicators for its subordinate units in accordance with the sole national economic-social development plan; it pursues and is responsible for fulfilling its indicators in the sole national economic-social development plan and periodically informs the Council of Ministers;

j) it determines the necessary amount and possibilities for increasing reserves of useful mineral substances;

k) it determines the necessary amount of material and financial resources for its subordinate units, in accordance with legal norms;

l) it analyzes the periodic reviews and reports of subordinate units and completes those that involve activities for the entire ministry; it completes and carrries out the budget of incomes and expenditures for the central administration of the ministry and the subordinate budgetary units;

m) it coordinates and directs research and design activities in its subordinate units and takes measures to equip them with technical-material means; it pursues the results of scientific research and its use; it is involved in the introduction of technical, scientific and economic progress in its subordinate units; it organizes documentary information activities and informs its subordinate units regarding trends in technical-scientific progress at the national and international levels; it produces publications and works dealing with the problems of science, technology and production that are specific to the activities it controls;

n) within the limits of its authority, it approves technical-economic documentation for investment projects; it organizes, directs and reviews activities for planning, designing and carrying out investments, and takes measures to adhere to the start-up timeframes for these investment projects;

o) it takes measures for the efficient use of existing production equipment and facilities, as well as for the proper maintenance and repair of them, ensuring the modernization of equipment and installations during repair work to at least the level of standards;

p) it directs and coordinates activities for organizing production and labor in its subordinate units; it organizes activities for drawing up, applying and following up on work norms and standards for all the categories of personnel in its branches and sub-branches; it organizes the drawing up of unified work standards and norms throughout the economy on those projects where it is the coordinator; it approves the specific standardization methodologies, as well as the unified standards and norms by branch and sub-branch in its field of activity and reviews their manner of implementation;

r) it directs activities regarding inventions and innovations and is involved in the spread of the most important achievements; it makes proposals regarding problems in standardization and categorization; it coordinates and reviews metrology in its subordinate units;

s) it organizes the carrying out of projects regarding the necessary amount of raw materials, materials and equipment, whose precise numbers are approved by the Council of Ministers, ministries or other central organs; it is responsible for its subordinate units' filling out their material plans and cooperates with other central organs in balancing out these plans in accordance with the tasks in the sole national economic-social development plan and the needs and possibilities of the national economy; it ensures the supply of materials and equipment necessary to the geological activities of its subordinate units;

ş) it organizes and coordinates activities for economic, technical and scientific cooperation and collaboration with other ministries and central organs in the country, as well as with foreign partners, in those actions for which it is responsible; it ensures the application of international agreements and accords regarding its field of activities and reviews the fulfillment of these tasks that stem from these agreements; it pursues the sampling and studying of the needs of foreign markets regarding cooperative actions and for the products of the units that it coordinates;

t) it completes the export plan and makes proposals regarding the proportions, structure and orientation of this plan for the geological projects that are carried out through international economic cooperation; it pursues the overall achievement of export goals;

ţ) it exercises its attributes according to law with regards to prices and charges in its field of activity;

u) it establishes unified criteria for selecting, training, improving and promoting personnel, as well as the necessary number of people for the future, and takes measures to train and improve these people in accordance with the law; it employs personnel for its own apparatus and names the leadership organs for its subordinate units;

v) it provides the material base and equipment for its specialized subordinate educational and professional units, as well as the necessary specialized faculty members;

x) it establishes measures, according to law, regarding worker safety for the purpose of providing the best working conditions and preventing work accidents and professional illnesses, as well as for continually improving living conditions;

z) it fulfills any other attributes covered by law.

B. With regards to the orientation and coordination of geological activities,

a) it coordinates all geological activities for the purpose of identifying and increasing the known reserves of useful mineral substances and using all the mineral wealth of the ground and subsoil;

b) it draws up economic geological studies and reports regarding the results of geological projects and the future growth of reserves of useful mineral substances; it periodically updates forecast reserves; on the basis of these studies and the proposals of the ministries and the executive committees of the county people's councils, it draws up programs and estimates for periods longer than 10 years and draft five year plans for the development of geological activities;

c) it establishes mining perimeters, as well as hydrogeological protection perimeters for mineral water deposits, therapeutic lakes and areas of therapeutic mud;

d) it analyzes and approves plan proposals from the ministry, other central organs of the state administration or the executive committees of the county people's councils for geological projects, as well as exploitation programs for deposits of useful solid mineral substances;

e) it approves geological and technical-economic documents regarding the orientation, opportunities and carrying out of geological projects, technical-economic documents regarding the opening or development of mining in deposits of useful solid mineral substances and the start of mining in deposits of useful fluid mineral substances, including underground waters, and documents regarding the abandonment of reference, prospecting and exploration wells used for useful fluid mineral substances, the removal of reserves of useful mineral substances from the active file, the partial or total closure of mines and quarries and the establishment of mining perimeters and long-term protection markers;

f) it follows up on how the provisions of approved geological projects are carried out by the units under the guidance and control of the ministry, the central organs of state administration or the executive committees of the county people's councils, and the results obtained;

g) it analyzes the results of geological projects and proposes measures to improve activities in this field;

h) it provides scientific and specialized assistance to the units that carry out geological projects;

i) it organizes the geological fund of data of the Socialist Republic of Romania and maintains records of the results of geological projects;

j) it draws up and produces official maps of all categories specific to geological activities;

k) it organizes and coordinates activities of foreign scientific collaboration in the field of geology;

l) it organizes and pursues the training of geologist technicians necessary for alla geological activity; it collaborates with the Ministry of Education and Training in drawing up the plans and analytical programs in the field of geological sciences.

C. With regards to officially approving reserves,

a) it confirms reserves of useful mineral substances, classified according to the level of geological knowledge and possibilities for use, and follows the evolution of the national fund of reserves of useful mineral substances.

The confirmation is done by the Ministry of Geology together with the State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and the Review of the Management of Fixed Assets;

b) it establishes measures and recommendations through the official approval document for the purpose of ensuring an appropriate level of understanding of geological reserves and their content of useful mineral substances, and for creating the conditions for their complex use.

The official approval document for reserves of useful mineral substances constitutes the basic document which provides substantiation, from a geological potential point of view, for the investment approval documentation, permission for the mining and use of deposits, under legal conditions;

c) it analyzes evaluation documentation on reserves, as well as other documents forwarded by ministries, other central organs of state administration and the executive committees of the county people's councils and Bucharest municipality, for the purpose of giving official approval to reserves;

d) it organizes the centralized and national data records on reserves of useful mineral substances, which it forwards to the State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and the Review of the Management of Fixed Assets;

e) together with the ministries, other central organs of state administration and the interested county and Bucharest municipality people's councils' executive committees, it establishes annual programs covering the deposits for which reserves evaluation documentation will be drawn up for the purpose of giving official approval to them and using certain reserves of useful mineral substances;

f) it issues, after consultation with the interested ministries and other central organs of state administration, obligatory standards regarding the determination, classification, evaluation and identification of reserves of useful mineral substances, as well as the content of documentation on reserves;

g) it organizes and periodically updates, after confirmation, the reserves of each useful mineral substance on the basis of the reserves evaluation documentation.

D. With regards to geological-mining reviews of deposits of useful mineral substances and the rational exploitation of these deposits,

a) it reviews how the protection and rational exploitation of deposits, both on the surface and below ground, of useful mineral substances are carried out;

b) it approves the annual programs for exploiting solid mineral substances, as well as the documentation regarding the establishment of long-term protection markers, and verifies the implemention of approved provisions;

c) it reviews the carrying out of geological projects and mining in accordance with the approved technical-economic documentation and with the annual mining proposals;

d) it pursues the reduction of dilution and losses in mining, as well as the documentation of them;

e) it works for the reduction of losses in the technological preparation process for the purpose of maximally recovering useful mineral substances;

f) it pursues having an optimum relationship between the number of open reserves and those prepared for exploitation;

g) it pursues the achievement of measures for an increase in the recovery factor at hydrocarbon deposits in accordance with the provisions in the exploitation plans;

h) it pursues the establishment of optimum rates of flow for natural gas wells;

i) it reviews the rational exploitation of deposits of mineral waters, therapeutic lakes, areas of therapeutic muds and mofettes, according to law;

j) it pursues the manner of carrying out hydrogeological projects to drain aquafer formations in deposits of useful solid mineral substances, as well as hydrogeological drillings to aquafer strata at depths for potable, mineral and industrial waters.

E. With regards to the review of the execution of geological projects,

a) it reviews the manner of carrying out the approved provisions given for executing geological projects;

b) it pursues the manner of applying the geological research methodology outlined in the approved plans for attaining the desired objectives;

c) it reviews the manner of acquiring, processing and conserving geological test probes;

d) it reviews the application of measures regarding the prevention of blow-outs;

e) during production tests for hydrocarbons in geological research wells, it conducts reviews so that the gauging of the collecting formations is done by taking into consideration all the geological information obtained from the drilling carried out, as well as the data and results obtained from production tests at other wells in the formation, so as to obtain conclusive data on the content of the strata.

F. Other attributes related to reviewing the rational exploitation of deposits of useful mineral substances:

a) it draws up draft standards regarding geological and protection activities for deposits of useful mineral substances;

b) it approves the documentation regarding the opening of mines and quarries of a temporary nature and the documentation regarding the partial or total closing of mines and quarries, as well as the documentation regarding the stopping of mining projects from a point of view of the status of their useful solid mineral substances.

Chapter III

Organization and Operation

Article 6. - The Ministry of Geology is led by the leadership council which makes decisions on the general problems of the ministry's activities. The executive bureau of this council carries out the collective leadership of the ministry's operational activities and ensures the implemention of the decisions of the leadership council.

The leadership council of the ministry and its executive bureau, as organs of a deliberative nature, are organized and operate in accordance with Decree No 76/1973 regarding the leadership of the ministries and the other central organs of state administration on the basis of the principle of collective leadership.

The minister informs the ministry's leadership council regarding the principal problems resolved during the period between sessions.

Article 7. - The Ministry of Geology leadership is composed of a minister, a deputy minister and two secretaries of state.

The deputy minister and secretaries of state are named by presidential decree and their attributes are established by the ministry's leadership council.

Article 8. - The minister represents the ministry in its relations with other organs and organizations in the country, as well as in international relations.

Article 9. - The Ministry of Geology has the following organizational structure:

a) the Directorate for Planning-Finances, Organization and Review;

b) the Directorate for Geological Projects, Mechano-Energy and Supply;

c) the Office of International Economic Cooperation;

d) the Directorate of Geological Coordination and Reserves;

e) the State Geological Mining Inspectorate.

Within the framework of the Directorate of Geological Coordination and Reserves there will also be the position of inspector general.

The organizational structure of the work departments and the maximum number of personnel are those outlined in Annexes No 1 and No 2 (these annexes were forwarded to the interested institutions).

Article 10. - The attributes of all of the departments within the ministry's apparatus are established, in accordance with law, through the regulation on organization and operations approved by the ministry's leadership council.

The regulation on the organization and operation of the State Geological Mining Inspectorate is approved by decision of the Council of Ministers.

Article 11. - The units listed in Annex No 3 are directly subordinate to the Ministry of Geology.

Chapter IV

Temporary and Final Provisions

Article 12. - Workers moved to the Ministry of Geology, as well as those transfered to other units as a result of the reorganization of the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Geology, are considered transfered in the interest of duty.

Article 13. - Personnel transfered in the interest of duty or moved within the same unit to positions of lower salary, as well as those personnel who were made available for other work as a result of the application of the provisions of this decree, benefit from the rights outlined in Article 21 of Decree No 162/1973 regarding the establishment of unified structural norms for economic units.

Article 14. - The State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Finance, on the basis of the proposals of the Ministry of Geology and the other interested central organs, will submit for approval those modifications stemming from the application of Council of State Decree No 266/1981 regarding the establishment of the Ministry of Mines, the Ministry of Petroleum and the Ministry of Geology, and this decree in the sole national economic-social development plan for 1981 and the 1981-1985 period, as well as in the state budget.

Article 15. - The maximum number of automobiles from the common motor pool to be used to transport persons in the Ministry of Geology's own apparatus is three.

Article 16. - The provisions in laws, decrees and other normative acts referring to the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Geology are appropriately applied to the Ministry of Geology as organized in accordance with this decree and the object of its activities.

Article 17. - Annexes Nos 1-3 are an integral part of this decree.

Article 18. - Council of State Decree No 399/1976 regarding the organization and operation of the National Commission of Geological Reserves, published in BULETINUL OFICIAL Part I No 115 of 23 December 1976, is abrogated.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania
Bucharest, 8 September 1981
No 271

Annex No 3

The List of Units Directly Subordinate to the Ministry of Geology

I. Enterprises and Other Units

- the Bucharest Enterprise of Geological and Geophysical Prospecting
- the Maramures Enterprise of Geological Prospecting and Exploration
- the Hunedoara Enterprise of Geological Prospecting and Exploration
- the Suceava Enterprise of Geological Prospecting and Exploration
- the Harghita Enterprise of Geological Prospecting and Exploration
- the Cluj Enterprise of Geological Prospecting and Exploration
- the Banat Enterprise of Geological Prospecting and Exploration
- the Oltenia Enterprise of Geological Prospecting and Exploration
- the Arges Enterprise of Geological Prospecting and Exploration
- the Buzau Enterprise of Geological Prospecting and Exploration
- the Dobrudja Enterprise of Geological Prospecting and Exploration
- the Bucharest Enterprise of Special Drilling and Geological Projects
- the Supply Base (an economic unit without legal personality)
- the Office of Documentary Information for Geology

II. Scientific Research, Technological Engineering and Design Units

- the Institute of Geology and Geophysics

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TRADE UNION OFFICIAL REPORTS ON VISIT TO FRG

Bucharest MUNCA in Romanian 11 Sep 81 p 8

[Interview with Gheorghe Sanda, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Council of the General Union of Trade Unions in Romania and president of the Committee of the Union of Trade Unions in the forestry economy and construction materials industry, by Ioan Oprea and Florin Pantelimonescu, date and place not specified: "A Special Interest in Understanding Trade Union Activities in Romania"]

[Text] Not long ago, a delegation headed by comrade Gheorghe Sanda, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Council of the General Union of Trade Unions in Romania and president of the Committee of the Union of Trade Unions in the forestry economy and construction materials industry, paid a working visit to the FRG at the invitation of the Federation of Trade Unions in the wood and plastics industry (GHK). On this occasion, the delegation was received by Gerhard Vater, secretary of the Union of Trade Unions in the FRG (DGB), and carried on discussions with a GHK delegation led by president Kurt Georgi, with members of the Regional Council of the Federation in Bavaria and with other activists of local councils, as well as in enterprises in Worms and Nurnberg. Upon his return to Romania, comrade Gheorghe Sanda granted our newspaper an interview, which we are publishing in this issue.

[Question] A working visit like the one your delegation made, as well as the contacts you made, without a doubt offer a multitude of impressions. Of all of them, which one do you feel is the dominant one, incorporating all of them, if you will?

[Answer] I can answer you immediately: this visit, through the problems discussed, occasioned a broad, sincere and open exchange of views on the principal concerns of the trade unions in the two countries, as well as the opportunity for a better understanding of the activities of the branch trade unions and their current and future concerns. Our interlocutors, trade union activists, openly told us that the real picture of the FRG and the specific pulse of life in the FRG are not expressed by the store windows displaying products from every continent. No! This is a surface picture. What concerns the workers in the FRG is the unified struggle to stop the spiraling of prices, especially for necessary products (this year there has been an increase of over five percent), and the increase in the number of the unemployed (official figures indicate over 1.2 [million] "surplus people"). The current economic stagnation which has brought about a slowdown in the rate of national production and, implicitly, a worsening of the workers' working and security conditions has many causes. Among these our guests noted the devaluation of the West German mark as a result of the exaggerated increase in the interest rates set by the American banks, which has brought about a slowdown in the rate of investments and, therefore, the creation of new obstacles in the path of providing new jobs. Similarly, the approved decision regarding the reduction of budgetary expenditures by approximately 10 billion marks for the purpose of reducing, little by little, the public debt directly hits the interests of the workers. Because of this, the "savings" are to be made by canceling certain tax cuts and substantially reducing monies allocated for certain social needs (supplimenting unemployment assistance, which in the future will be covered completely by... dues paid in, canceling unemployment assistance for those who did not make payments, limiting the funds slated to create professional training programs, reducing certain types of assistance for families with many children, delaying for 3 months the salary increases for public employees and so forth). In addition to all this, our hosts pointed out, there are pressures from certain domestic and foreign forces to increase military expenditures, a burden carried exclusively by the broad working masses and which, according to what important trade union leaders told us, does not ensure the security, independence and sovereignty of the FRG, but leads to the "misappropriation" of certain important material and energy resources from their use for peaceful purposes.

[Question] What is the position of the trade unions regarding such actions that clearly worsen the living conditions of the workers?

[Answer] We discussed these aspects for a long time and the main conclusion is that the trade unions are militating for specific and efficient measures regarding economic recovery, but not on the basis of sacrificing certain major interests of the members of the trade unions. In order to meet this demand, they are using ever broader forms in their struggle. One fact should be stressed: the social and economic demands are closely blended with the demands to freeze military budgets and to cause the political groups to oppose NATO programs for placing new medium-range missiles in Western Europe, including the FRG, and to force the United States to renounce the production and stockpiling of neutron weapons. In this regard, the trade unions in the FRG have organized large meetings pursuing the move to firm and specific measures for military disarmament and disengagement. They are insistently asking for the initiation of actions that will protect and improve the workers' living and working conditions, the broadening of production for peace and so forth.

[Question] As messengers of the trade unions in Romania what can you tell us?

[Answer] One remark is just about the only one needed: everywhere our delegation enjoyed a careful and friendly reception, with our hosts expressing a lively interest to understand the achievements of our country and the specific contribution that the trade unions make in the direct solution of all the problems regarding the workers' social-economic, professional and cultural conditions. Separate attention was given to understand the organizational structure of our trade unions and, in this framework, the specific forms through which we achieve our party's and comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's concepts regarding the direct participation of the collectives in the enterprises in worker self-management and economic-financial self-administration. We found, with special satsifaction, that in the FRG the important trade union leaders give high marks to the contribution of Romania and our trade union to overcoming the current situation of tensions on the European continent and throughout the world, and to their constant contribution to establishing a lasting security in the world and a durable peace. In this context, it was felt that the strengthening and broadening of contacts between trade unions and the understanding of the positions of the trade unions, regardless of their political affiliation and orientation, are capable of uniting the workers' efforts and of strengthening the solidarity of the workers in the common struggle for a better life and for a lasting peace in which relations of friendship and mutually advantageous collaboration between all nations will triumph.

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ROMANIA

IMPROVEMENTS IN TEACHER TRAINING RECOMMENDED

Bucharest VIITORUL SOCIAL in Romanian May-Jun 81 pp 402-407

[Article by Prof Aneta Spornic, minister of education and instruction]

[Text] There is a mutual link between education and social-economic life in the sense that education is a component of social-economic life and not a goal in itself, being determined by the requirements and nature of social life but, at the same time, powerfully affecting the evolution and development of society itself. Education has in view the training of all society members through varied means, because it is not limited only to the young generation, with our society promoting permanent education. The main goals of education have in mind the broad mass of workers' reaching a certain level of knowledge, and more specifically, the formation of the new man in accordance with the demands of the multilaterally developed socialist society and, in particular , the future demands of the communist society. Bearing these directions in mind, man must have not only an appropriate qualification but also the knowledge of general culture which permit him to understand the phenomena in the society in which he lives and the requirements and demands of this society.

The sum of the knowledge, their structure, the multilateral development of the personality and moral-political education all are determined by the level of development of the production forces, the social structure of society and even the class structure, the characteristics of inter-human relationships, both in the current stage as well as, in particular, in the future stage of society, the need for active broader and more consistent participation of all society members in the leadership process and in the decisions for its development.

From this viewpoint, a characteristic of education consists of the fact that its goals must, in particular, have in mind the requirements of the future and not of the present, since 90 percent of those being formed in education represent the young generation, proceeding from the youngest age up to the point of higher training in a certain area of activity. We must cope with a portion of the population which will carry out its activity in production and social-political only 15-20 years,and even more, from now, if we take into account the length of active life and then, any orientation, content and structures for education must bear in mind this element of the future. Also, the person carrying out the education must conceive of his work and and his activity for forming the young cadres not at the level of demands of the stage he is now living and working in, but continually taking into account the demands of the future society.

There has been a radical change in the place and role of instruction in Romania, with its having become today the main factor of the training, formation and advanced training of the labor force.

This principle and, at the same time, the demand before instruction, established by the new Law on Education and Instruction as well as by other normative acts, still are not being fully implemented and it is not a finished process but only now it must be carried out in all its complexity, with our conceiving of and improving various of its aspects and structures along the way.

These new duties given to instruction reflect the innovative and revolutionary concept worked out by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for the Romanian school and its place and role in society: as a factor for educating and forming the young generations but also as the main factor for continually improving the cadres. We feel that we should not have to refer to the too far distant past in order to truly note this revolutionary nature of the change in the place and role of instruction. We only emphasize that in the past the school provided a certain level of knowledge of general culture and only after completion of it did the actual professional qualification begin or sometimes the professional training meant interrupting school and entering a course for qualification; the high school diploma in itself did not prove either a kind of specialization or a right to have a profession in a certain area.

In the new concept, all of instruction, at all levels, provides in parallel, on one hand, training in the area of the basic sciences and, on the other, qualification in a certain trade, at a level which permits integration in a job, following graduation, with good results.

A second idea aiding in fulfillment of the role for the school is that all of its steps, beginning with preschool instruction, the formation of the young generations and education of the children are conceived in the spirit of love, respect for work, formation of habits for physical work. Toward this end, all resources available are being used, including doing actual work and an activity useful to society, adapted according to the age and possibilities of the children or young people.

This still is a method which permits the formation of the future generations through instruction to provide them an active participation in social-economic life immediately following graduation.

Also, I should stress the idea that the education carried out through instruction is subordinate to the dialectical materialist concept of the world, the dominant and official concept of our society. The state nature of all instruction as well as all the education done in instruction must have scientific bases and must favor acquiring a dialectical materialist concept of the world and society. In this connection--I should emphasize--the school cannot have a passive and indifferent attitude and cannot tolerate the dissemination of mystical concepts and sectarian concepts within the instruction. Freedom of religion does not mean that a professor or teacher in a school can teach anything, can transmit his own sectarian convictions to some children who cannot defend themselves and cannot discern these concepts of their professors at the age at which they are in school.

For that reason, only the basic concept of our society--the scientific concept of dialectical materialism--can be taught and propagated in our schools.

Also as a new element which insures carrying out the place and role of instruction, I should stress its finality, in the sense that through its entire structure and through outlining of the various units of instruction are the succession of various steps of instruction insured, thus, a new finality, with the graduates of that step being able to enter production or find free access to the second step in the area for which they have been trained, thus, to insure continuity in training. A new element characteristic of our society lies in the fact that both at completion of secondary school as well as at the end of a faculty, the graduates are assigned to production, thus having a job provided them. For a long time we have been used to this new, special reality, but one which has not been resolved all over the world and one which has very powerful implications in the fate of the young generations. If from the viewpoint of structures and correlation of schooling plans with the future needs for cadres for the national economy this matter has been insured, we now must also make this finality efficient for society. We have in mind the need to train cadres which society needs at the level of its future demands; let us not make of this right given the young generations only a means for fulfilling a legal provision but one which, at the same time, should be useful for society and should correspond to and satisfy society's needs.

From this viewpoint, at the express indication of the higher party and state leadership, a true revolutionization of the structures of instruction has taken place. Here it was not a question of a simple improvement but of a revolutionizing, because, whereas in the past 90 percent of the secondary schools were humanistic ones, today 90 percent of the secondary schools areindustrial and agroindustrial ones, reflecting the new structure or trends of change in the structure of the national economy.

In higher education, too, the powerful development of the polytechnical institutes, the introduction of new specialties connected with the new directions of development of the economy have changed the structure of instruction. In the past, 55 percent was university and artistic instruction and today 53 percent is higher technical and agronomic instruction. A new characteristic of instruction, within the revolutionization of it, is its open nature in the sense that it provides free access for everyone at all levels of training, making it possible to choose and change a profession or area in which one wishes to specialize, an element also favorable for the young generations and older generations. The deeply humanist nature of the possibilities for choosing and reorienting training, however, also correspond to the trends and increasingly greater mobility of our society.

In accordance with these trends, the orientation of instruction insures broad training which permits both better satisfying the requirements of the national economy as well as creating the opportunities for the professional mobility of the cadres within their activity.

If we answer the invitation to make a critical analysis, we could show that the trend demonstrated at the beginnings of the reorganization of instruction in socialist society, of creating innumerable specializations, particularly in higher education, created for young people who now are at the halfway point in their active lives and are in production, serious problems due to very narrow specialization. They are encountering difficulties in adapting to the new requirements of production. Although they have a very big baggage of knowledge, but in a strict area of specialty, they do not have a more well-based general base which would permit them this professional mobility. The phenomenon of professional mobility is not characteristic only of us and, in no case, of socialism; it is encountered all over the world and has been in the attention of many sociological researchers and economists and many works have been published. However, this phenomenon has been studied less in Romania. We have been satisfied just to talk, in stereotyped phrases, to publish in the press about the need for requalifications and polyqualification, but, in practice, we study little and we are helping social-economic life very little in applying concrete forms and in finding the solutions which will permit implementation of this effective process which also satisfies the interest of the economy as well as the workers' interest.

Also in order to insure this new orientation for instruction, its content has been changed substantially, primarily through integrating instruction with production and research. This integration process has been carried out in two directions: on one hand, the lectures held in the production or research units and, on the other, the production carried out in the education and research units. In the current stage we are, I would say, in a qualitatively new situation, in which the instruction units, including the secondary school units, have a production plan with plan indicators parcelled out from the plans of the enterprises which are their patrons, while the higher education institutions long have been developing as powerful centers for scientific research with microproduction units where the students actually work; it is being insured that at least one-third of the content of education is represented by practical activities in all the profiles and for all the levels of training, while around 50 percent of the teaching process belongs to experimental activities.

The changein the educating methods through introduction of methods which insure the pupils' active participation and increase in share of laboratory activities is a necessary process but one which is barely now being developed and improved.

From this viewpoint I would like to stress that a phenomenon, one noted also at the beginning, may be found in education--that sometimes the changes in the structure of educational factors or in the conception of them have gone faster than having the teaching cadres carry out the actual activity in the educational-instructional process. Due to the innovative concept of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general, who conceived of the new place and role for the school, new structures have been created in education and a new outlining for the educational units and new instruction methods have been carried out, while practical implementation of this new concept is far from being finalized, with big efforts being needed to mobilize as well as perseverence in these directions from those working in education. I should note several causes which have contributed to our lag from this viewpoint.

Education also falls along the line of other areas, as noted at the agricultural congress by the comrade secretary general of the party, which from the viewpoint of cadre training and their formation and education is lagging behind. This is a fact,but one which we not only must find but also correct by improvement in the training of the teaching cadres. We have all the conditions to improve this situation and to correlate exactly that which we are preparing through various forms with the needs of the national economy. The most favorable planning conditions for the future exist in education, at least for one five-year plan, so that the resources are well-known in education at least 6 years before, if we take into account that schooling begins at the age of 6. We know exactly how many children enter school annually and under the conditions of generalized education the planning can be done perfectly. Despite this, it has been found that we are training too many or too few specialists in one area, including for education compared with society's needs, and this lack of coordination is caused not only by the changes which have occurred in, let us say, the

4 or 5 years that the faculty lasts--the training period--but by an insufficient scientific substantiation of the schooling figures. Also, although education provides all pupils training in a trade, in accordance with which they must be employed in production, innumerable qualification courses are still being organized on the job with advisement of the Ministry of Education and Instruction, the coordinator of the training and qualification of all cadres. This fact has led to very serious implications in providing employment for the qualified secondary school graduates for a trade, those who are prepared best from the viewpoint of general culture, who have a political and social education, but who sometimes do not find jobs according to their training, with those who have been trained in the enterprise being preferred, even if they have a lower level of knowledge.

Practice has shown that a pupil, a graduate with a baccalaureate degree, in working as a worker, produces much better results, has much higher productivity, is a conscientious worker with the creative capacity , one who works familiar with the case and who, thus, can adapt to the needs of the production process and can obtain qualitatively superior results, exactly what we need now and in the future.

Instead of utilizing this superior opportunity which we have, of forecasting and correlating various aspects of social and economic life, shortcomings for the national economy have been created from these shortcomings in school planning.

The correlation of cadre training with the requirements of society , of the economy and social-cultural life must, however, be made with regard to two aspects: from the quantitative side, that is, we should train the number of cadres in proportion to the future needs of the economy for a longer period, not only for 1-2 years, taking into account the length of active life and, from the quality aspect, we primarily have in mind the structure of education, that is,the structure by profiles, by trades, which must be correlated with the changes in the structure of society. Also from a quality aspect we have in mind the level of the cadres' qualification, taking into account the superior technical supplies of production, which require a level of knowledge in the basic sciences, mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology but also special technical knowledge for understanding the phenomena in technology, science and society in general. Still referring to the quality aspect of education, it must provide the economic and political knowledge needed for the active participation of the future citizen, the future worker, in an area of activity, since the idea that each worker should be an active participant in the self-leadership process can only be resolved through the organizational structures which have been created (general meetings, workers councils, meetings and so forth), which have their own role but which are not succeeding in being efficient if those participating in them are not prepared with regard to the necessary competence to contribute to making decisions which are achievable and efficient and to participate effectively to carrying them out. From this viewpoint we also can find a lag in the structures created. Although the workers councils and the general meetings were made institutions so many years ago, there has not always been provided the preparation and education of their members in the spirit of a participational and responsible activity. Under these conditions, the very activity of these democratic organs of leadership has been a school for the training of cadres. The training of the young generations in this spirit cannot be done only through one discipline, let us say that of the social sciences, but through the entire instructional process and through the entire educational process. For many years we have been seeking to give advice in our discussions and our literature, first on the double role and now the triple quality of the workers as producers, owners and beneficiaries, but actually the understanding and action in this double or triple role are not being provided everywhere, because some of them still have not reached that level of awareness and understanding which cause them to take action out of conviction, taking into account all these aspects.

One of the many causes for which we have lagged behind in training of the young generation in this regard is the fact that, parallel with the introduction of the new structure, we did not, at the same time, provide appropriate training for the educators. Thus, for the new structures of education we have a big lack of professors in the basic sciences (mathematics, physics, chemistry), the share of which has risen in the educational plan. We have an even greater lack in the technological disciplines, which insure the young people's training in a trade. Currently, we still are solving some matters with unqualified people and withsubstitutes, by attracting some good specialists from production but those who do not have the necessary pedagogical training and cannot carry out effective instruction.

On the other hand, the process of the advanced training of teaching cadres was reorganized just a year ago, although education, in the new concept, was organized many years ago. The slowness with which we are carrying out the qualitative improvements in the training of the teaching cadres through the pedagogical and university education itself and continuation of the training of cadres for instruction without any direct link with the analytical programs or with conditions in which they will carry out their future profession are shortcomings which must be corrected. We also have shortcomings in the training of professors to use modern teaching techniques. In the last 10-15 years education has enjoyed a volume of investments which has permitted it to triple its production capacities and technical supply.

We have modern resources in nearly all types and levels of education, but we have not provided the appropriate training to the same extent for the teaching cadres to handle these modern resources and use them for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the education. And, in the end, among these causes I also feel there is the poor exactingness of us, of all of us, toward those working in education. The present central concern for providing the education of the educators, I think should enjoy a broader discussion from all of us concerned in this area,as well as more appropriate participation of all the factors who can contribute to the advanced training of the educators, to their rapid adaptation to the new structures created in education, to the new role and place insured for the school as the factor which trains the future contingents of the labor force. In the area of the educators and of instruction, the continued advanced training is not a new principle as it is for other areas of activity, since this principle always was valid for those working in education. Especially today, when the entire population and workers in any area must regularly improve their knowledge, the obligation for the educators to improve is all the more stringent. The more this is achieved at a high level, the more education will record qualitatively superior results.

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EFFORTS TO MODERNIZE TEACHING OF MATHEMATICS

Bucharest VIITORUL SOCIAL in Romanian May-Jun 81 pp 408-411

[Article by Acad Gheorghe Mihoc]

[Text] The contribution of mathematics has been basic to the successes obtained by technology in recent decades. However, technology mutually has also contributed to the development of mathematics as well as of the other basic sciences, by posing new problems and by the discovery of an apparatus which has considerably increased man's opportunities for research. As an example in this area, one may point out the appearance of electronic computers. The discovery of computers capable of doing millions of operations in one second cannot help but have results for the development of mathematics, although it long has ceased to be just a simple science of calculation. Before the existence of electronic computers the theoretical solution to a problem did not also mean the possibility for applying it in practice. A project requiring an immense number of calculations had to be abandoned if the compilation of the calculations could not be done in a useful period of time. Eliminating this defect is due to the electronic computers. Their appearance has opened broadly the doors for applications of mathematics in all areas of science and technology and all branches of human activity. Whereas several decades ago higher mathematics was indispensible only in physics and in some chapters of technology and technical sciences, today there almost is no scientific discipline in which mathematics does not intervene at the highest level. Numerous applications have led to the so-called "mathematization of science," which is specific of our era. Mathematics is being used today currently in physics, chemistry, technology, biology, economics, statistics, sociology, linguistics. The development which it has reached today, of course, also is due to a domestic law of growth, but to the greatest extent to its multiple applications, which have changed not only its methods but also its goal. Mathematics has gone beyond the stage of a science of quantitative relations between phenomena, having become a science of structures which, at the same time, comprise quantitative and qualitative elements.

Mathematical applications have brought new theoretical disciplines. For example, the following have resulted in recent decades as independent disciplines from the theory of probabilities: the theory of information, mathematical programming (formed in turn from linear programming, dynamic programming, stochastic programming, convex programming, whole number programming and so forth), the theory of decision-making, the theory of the lines of expectation, the theory of reliability and so forth.

Electronic computers also have given rise to theoretical implications by solving problems whose demonstrations are based on laborious calculations. An example can be the celebrated problem of the map. Experimentally it had been observed that in order to color a map so that two countries with a common border would be painted differently, four colors are enough. A theoretical confirmation of this observation could not be given, since the mathematicians concerned with this problem, with such a simple enunciation, met difficulties beyond which they could not pass. Only in recent years was the problem solved, however, with the aid of electronic computers. For the first time in the history of mathematics, the demonstration of a truth was not given by logical reasoning carried out and followed from start to finish by man, with its also being necessary to give credit to the machines.

The giant development of modern mathematics poses important and difficult pedagogical problems. We are living in a rapidly developing world in which the role of science is a determinant. We are required to arm the youth with modern science, not only in order not to lag behind other countries but also so that we give them the opportunity to participate actively in the future evolution of science. But a gap inevitably exists between mathematical sciences at a certain point and school mathematics. The main task for mathematical pedagogy is to reduce this gap to a minimum, still using elementary methods accessible to the pupils.

The gap I have mentioned also exists in higher education, however it is much more reduced than in secondary education. The University of Bucharest, even in the last century, had brilliant professors like Spiru Haret and David Emmanuel, followed by a pleiad of mathematicians who created a valuable school. The University of Iasi, older than the one in Bucharest, was and today continues to be an important center for the cultivation and dissemination of mathematical sciences. The University of Cluj, also. And mathematics have been taught at a high level at the institutes of higher education with a nonmathematics profile. We should not forget that among the professors at the Bucharest Polytechnical Institute great scholars headed by G. Titeica, D. Pompeiu, Tr. Lalescu.

However, what is different from the past is that the current development of science means that the 4-5-year university education no longer is enough for the training of the students equipped for research. For that reason it is necessary to give the doctoral candidate a much greater development than now, through special courses and through increasing the number of doctoral candidates.

Higher education operates on the basis of the principle stated by the very president of the country, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu: the unity between education, research and practice. Giving an important share to practice, sections for information systems, for mechanics, probabilities and so forth have appeared in the faculties of mathematics, that is, conditions have been created for teaching applied mathematics, which were being neglected in the past.

The crisis in the teaching of mathematics is specific to the elementary school and secondary school. Some objective factors encountered in nearly all countries contribute to this. In the classes the pupils do not have the same prior training and the same aptitudes. It is very hard to find homogenous classes of pupils, and the professor has to work at a different level in the same hour with gifted pupils and weak pupils. Under these conditions, the efficiency of instruction suffers and the time given to the weak pupils is lost time for the good ones and vice versa.

The professors do not have the same professional ability, even if they have the same university training. There are conscientious professors instructed from a pedagogical viewpoint, up to date with scientific progress. Alongside them, sometimes in great numbers, we find routine-type professors who have lost the study habit and out of laziness oppose the appearance of any new manual or change in curriculum. Also added to this difficulty is the attitude of the parents, followers of traditional education, which they learned when they were pupils.

There is a small number of manuals, most times just one, for all the classes. It is hard to imagine that one single manual can satisfy the needs of all categories of professors and pupils.

Despite all these difficulties, mathematics education in the elementary and secondary schools must be dynamic, continually progressing in agreement with the evolution of science and technology. Soon, when the role of technology will predominate in society, man will feel the need for a general scientific culture, just as today he feels it necessary to possess a literary, artistic or economic culture. We should not forget that current education will not reach its goal if it prepares pupils condemned to never understand science and its language, which is proving to be mathematics.

Special attention has been given in Romania to the modernization of mathematics instruction. The Ministry of Education and Instruction has restructured the analytical programs and has introduced new manuals. The principle from which it has proceeded is that a unified program must exist from the first grades up to the last years in the institutes of higher education, with a continuity existing in mathematics as taught at the different steps of instruction. The possibility for applying this principle has resulted from the pedagogical practice. It has been found that the pupils can understand concepts of mathematics from an early age, concepts which until not long ago were felt to belong tohigher education as, for example, sets, functions, probabilities and so forth. It was felt that the language of modern mathematics must be introduced into the school, based essentially on the theory of sets. Experience from some time ago in other countries and several years ago in Romania shows that this is possibile.

The main goal in the elementary school has remained the pupils' ability to calculate in a satisfactory manner in the area of decimals, at the same time introducing the system of counting on other bases, particularly base two, as encountered in programming of electronic computers. The programs and manuals have given priority to arithmetic but they also have taken on a more general aspect, establishing the bases for the study of mathematics of other classes.

The 5th-grade manuals and beyond have caused much discussion. Many viewpoints have been shown, interesting and useful ones, besides the ones coming from the backward professors who out of laziness oppose any innovation.

We will not dwell on the classic materials from school mathematics: algebra, geometry, mathematical analysis. One may say that they are observed from the viewpoint of modern mathematics in the new curricula and manuals.

In this context we must refer to the materials introduced recently as a result of the progress of science. Until the 19th century, mathematics was only concerned with problems in which a very restricted number of variables intervenes and an exact solution could be obtained, with the condition that all the data on the problem be known. Then, slowly, mathematicians began to take interest in the problems in which numerous data intervened. Thus, statistics was born. Now, due to statistics and the theory of probabilities, mathematics can give solutions for many problems by knowing merely some partial data. Deterministic thinking is not enough to understand all the sciences. More than that, it plays a reduced role in applications, only being able to be used in the case where all the causes working on a phenomenon are known exactly. This is rarely found in nature and society. This explains the important role which probabilities and statistics play in science and technology. This discipline was introduced in the last grade of secondary school in Romania.

Another newly introduced material in the mathematical secondary schools is information systems. As we know, ordinators are not limited just to calculations. They serve the automation of machinery and plants, they check communications systems, they classify and order various data and so forth. New uses for them are being found continually. In the future, the science of computer programming, the knowledge of their languages will be very useful. For that reason, not only courses on information systems but also information systems high schools have been organized in Romania.

We do not wish to leave the impression that the action to modernize mathematics instruction, to adapt it to the requirements of society is finished. The professors will continue to meet difficulties in their task of supplying all pupils with mathematics knowledge which is indispensible for the man of tomorrow. They will have problems to solve in restructuring the curricula, in publishing good manuals, in providing advanced training for the professors as well as in forming the future professors. They will have to overcome difficulties because mathematics itself is a continually evolving science, being in the phase of transition from the study of characteristic sets formed from points and numbers to the study of the most general sets (sets of individuals, sets of cells, sets of linguistic elements and so forth) and of models, processes and structures which govern them. In our time mathematics is becoming more and more a general means of investigation in all branches of science and technology. In this respect, all the reforms for the study of mathematics must be conceived of.

8071
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WESTERN COMMENT ON 'SELF-MANAGEMENT DILEMMA,' LACK OF LEADERSHIP

Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 26/27 Sep 81 p 5

[Article by Christine von Kohl: "Yugoslavia in a Self-Administered Dilemma--The Crumbling of Authorities Necessitates a Change in the System"]

> [Text] "Self-management is a key point of the program of the Polish labor union "Solidarity," and thus also of the basic debates in that country. In Yugoslavia the idea of a "society of self-management" after the Kardelj model (which he did not intend as a model at all) has long ceased to be a new concept but is still miles away from implementation. More topical than ever at present is the basic question as to whether its implementation is in fact possible. Quite a few things militate against this. The present state of the development of Yugoslav self-management has reached a phase marked by malcontent and distrust and characterized by the crumbling of authorities. The Belgrade correspondent of DIE PRESSE has reached the conclusion that a change in the system is unavoidable.

"Self-management is no religion," Central Committee member Risto Djunov recently said in an interview with the Zagreb VJESNIK in which both he and his interviewer sounded rather disgruntled. Disgruntled because to this day "removals," "resignations" and the "giving of notice" occur so seldom in all of society and because for that very reason so many "irresponsible" and "incompetent" persons have stayed on in leading jobs. Mention was also made of the fact that the "law of socialized labor" evidently made insufficiently clear provision for giving notice to workers shrinking from work or doing poor work or somehow or other violating work discipline in an enterprise.

Finally mention was made of the constitutional obligation of federal parliamentary delegates to check after 2 years the federal government's record regarding work performed. The same was true at the level of the republics and autonomous provinces. And "possibly" it was also true of the municipalities, Risto Djunov said. A public debate about the responsibility of individuals and collectives would lead to a "sounder" attitude toward responsibility and responsible personnel.

And this brings us to the core of the drama that is being performed in Yugoslav domestic politics at present. It is the drama of a huge dilemma. A dilemma between constitutional decentarlization in the field of government authority, on the one hand, and the reality of confrontations of regional interests, on the other. A dilemma between the principle of collective leadership, which qualitatively and quantitatively clouds and helps to cloud any authority and responsibility, on the one hand, and the chaos of a "socialist self-management society," on the other hand, which is rendered incompetent by complicated procedures, unclear guidelines, lacking or violated laws, regulations and agreements--in other words, is rendered administratively incompetent--and which to some extent is also recalcitrant.

The latest outbreak of panic which affected all parts of Yugoslavia when the--as yet internal--discussion of a possible considerable rise in the price of cooking oil, sugar and milk was made public prematurely is an excellent illustration of the situation. People hoarded as never before. "A crisis of confidence in the ability of our economy" is how the Belgrade POLITIKA commentator Slavoljub Djukic described the phenomenon. Under closer scrutiny, however, it turns out that the citizen has doubts in the ability of the leadership. And behind the incompetence of the economy, behind the incompetence of the leadership, one must also, without any doubt at all, search for incompetence on the part of the system--in other words, blame it for the state of affairs. While this search is already going on--both "at the top" and at the so-called base--it is being impeded by a great number of factors.

Kardelj's Model and Reality

Before dealing with these factors, let us first say the following. The Kardelj idea of a socialist self-management society without a doubt is a grandiose concept, a plan based on a broad vision of a more just social order. If nothing else, the idea of a society that is transparent in all aspects and is guided by "self-administrators" or by a society administering itself is an extremely original notion. It is bound to remain an inspiration for many Marxists and non-Marxists regardless of what the Yugoslav "model" may look like when measured by the standards of reality (a model which, as Kardelj said, in fact does not intend to be one). For transferring the self-management theory into practice (and that is the fundamental weakness of the concept) is more than problematical in general, and in Yugoslavia in particular.

To outline it once more quite briefly, the basic idea of self-management socialism is that the "producer," or the productive forces of society, himself has a say in deciding about the worth of what he produces--that is, about how it is to be used in the narrow and the broadest sense of the word. In Marxist terminology, the aim of such a development is the "rule of the working class" and, in the end, "liberation of man." A further basic idea is that this rule of the working class provides for the gradual withdrawal of the state as a supraregional power factor. A fundamental factor, in addition, is that the ruling communist party, as a "vanguard," guides--or, one may say, holds in check--the development of the self-administering society. However, the question as to whether the party should "withdraw" as well, like the state, is not answered unequivocally by Kardelj.

Even these basic ideas contain a number of problems. Who is to say how a society can function if it should be deprived of its "natural" antagonism between electors and elected, between those in charge and those who want to be ruled, between creative and reproductive forces? Has it ever happened in history that a state or a ruling party, rather than leaving the stage as a result of outside interference such as revolution, war, overthrow or realization of a hopeless situation, abandons its power in accordance with its program, of its own volition? And hands that power not to a conqueror, a tyrant or a successor but to an anonymous collective "class"? Who knows how an economy can develop when, as a result of the suspension of the social relationship of tension between producer and consumer, the laws governing the unfolding of the market cease to exist, when at the same time competition is restricted through "self-management agreements" and powerful concerns are created? And when there exists no government organ which can work out far-seeing guidelines--that is, guidelines with an overview of all interests?

The Slogan: "Everyone a Delegate"

Those are some of the fundamental question marks resulting from the Kardelj idea. The specifically Yugoslav ones are no less complicated. First there is the multinational state per se, and secondly there is the difference in the level of development of the various regions. Tito's postwar solution of equal rights for all peoples and nationalities (in 1970 the far-reaching autonomy of the six republics and two autonomous provinces forming part of Serbia was anchored in the constitution) offered no economic parallel. On the contrary, decentralization exacerbated the differences in regional rates of development. Developing areas such as Kosovo, Montenegro, Macedonia and parts of Bosnia become "poor," receiving aid in the form of a development fund from the "rich." The internal use of this aid, however, remained protected from "outside" influence--with the rights of autonomy cited as the reason. "Outside" means Serbia (which must contribute most to the development of "its" Province of Kosovo), Croatia, which brings in the most foreign currency, and Slovenia, where work proceeds in the most rational manner. In their turn, these partly highly developed areas strive to increase their standard of living as rapidly as possible and have not always been ready by any means to funnel part of their profits, obtained by good work, to the developing areas. The main reason for this is that they cannot exercise there any influence on the further use of these funds--a basic idea of self-management. The obligation for this development aid comes "from above." however, In other words, self-management hits on a fundamental contradiction even at this basic level of the Yugoslav state. These very problems are then also reflected clearly in various ways in the acute Kosovo crisis and its economic background. "Nationalist" abuses, corruption within the party leadership, ambitions of local prestige are essential elements of the reality there. The fact that as a result of the political unrest among the Albanians they have now become so clearly manifest in that region in the first half of 1981 will not remain without influence on the system. Such influence could, however, very easily lead to a new kind of contradiction--if autonomous rights were to be restricted or if the supraregional self-management intertwinement in the economic sphere were to impose new obligations on the "rich" without the possibility of corresponding influence.

This brings us to a further problem of the Yugoslav self-management system which represents a heavy domestic political burden. Again it is a question of one of the basic elements of the system--solidarity. In theory, solidarity among other things is to cause enterprises, or "basic organizations of socialized labor," with good earnings to feel obligated, after coordination, to help other corresponding labor groups earning less. This is to insure automatically, as it were, a socioeconomic balance from inside. With large enterprises possibly having as many as over 100 such "basic organizations," the slogan of solidarity is applicable within an enterprise as well as without.

While this all sounds very nice and very "social," it presupposes two conditions: 1) the differences between the standards of the basic organizations concerned is not too great, at least subjectively speaking, and 2) the joint nature of interests remains visible, particularly from the point of view of those "giving." For, as is well known, selfless humanity per se, moving huge mountains--or crossing mountain ranges--is in short supply and therefore hardly apt to be included in the planning of a socialist system. Precisely in Yugoslavia the differences regarding labor discipline, understanding for rational economic demeanor in an enterprise, infrastructure and cultural level sometimes are so enormous that it is hardly to be wondered at if "solidarity" becomes a basic factor only very sporadically.

Another of the basic elements of self-management society is the system of delegates. On the one hand, it is to substitute directly elected representatives for "professional" parliamentarians and thus create a concrete relationship between political decisionmaking and the "base." On the other hand, it is also to politically activate and engage all forces of society. The delegates of the federal or republican and provincial parliaments form, as it were, the last stage of a pyramid-like election system comprising all social spheres. From the base in the enterprises to representatives of pensioners, housewives, tenants, from the sociopolitical organizations to the army, the theater, the universities and so forth, bodies are formed which in turn elect delegates. "Every Yugoslav a delegate" is a popular slogan.

The fly in the ointment may be found, however, among other things, at the point where an office--the coordinating committee--has been established between electors and delegates. Its responsibility is what amounts to a "political" selection among the potential candidates, giving it an immense political, personnel and regional power, though theoretically this is not supposed to be so. The coordinating committee and the problems surrounding it for some weeks now have been the subject of violent discussion in some information media. A peculiarly Yugoslav feature, among other things, is the fact that posts are assigned in accordance with strict proportional calculations among peoples and nationalities--proportions which fail to take into account the actual economic or political weight of a region or, for that matter, the substantive qualifications of the candidates--a factor which contributes to tension in all spheres.

Skepticism Has Been Growing Since Tito's Death

The system of delegates has yet another quite substantial fault--as regards information. The while system of "concrete contact"--that is, of the base's also having a political say--depends on the existence of a functioning system of information. On the one hand, the delegate must not lose contact with his electors, and, on the other hand, the base must also be informed comprehensively and in detail about the groups of subjects concerning which "their" man is to represent the points of view of the base. Kilograms of paper are printed with this aim in view, and supposedly read. But if the information system does not work, this system of delegates does not differ from the traditional forms. The delegates again become "professionals" who, as it were, "alienate" themselves politically from their electors. No wonder the question as to "how" the information is to be managed--that is, how open or how controlled it is to be--is the subject of violent controversy.

Self-management bodies in large and small towns and villages now have to determine whether here or there a new sports field, swimming pool, house of culture, factory, hospital, street, cinema or the like should be built, or whether something already existing should be renovated. In a more developed society one can imagine decisions about such assets being made by a body with a balanced composition in a rationally defensible manner. In a society such as postwar Yugoslavia, however, it cannot be a source of amazement if constantly the wrong decisions are made, because, while there are politically "reliable" cadres at the head of all institutions, these generally are rather unqualified from the substantive point of view.

Among other things, the many letters to the editors of daily papers testify to the fact that in the final analysis such shortcomings inflict damage on the economy of the whole country, that these days the respect of the local authorities, of the party and administrative officers "below" has definitely suffered as a result of such experience. The letters often contain harsh criticism on the basis of concrete cases described wtih great urgency. It may be assumed that they would not be printed if they presented exceptional cases. But the increasing skepticism and increasingly vociferous criticism are testified to above all by the extraordinary quantity of open, critical discussions inserted into the Third Self-Management Congress held in Belgrade this summer. Despite all preparations, they apparently allso took those in charge by surprise. The course of the congress supplied something like proof of the fact that the development of self-management is running in place, that the overtures originating with the base for an intensive search for new forms of the system must be taken into consideration. The question is how.

The self-management system in Yugoslavia admitted its own weakness a priori, as it were, when it spared the army--the only institution to be treated that way. The army is included only insofar as members of the army can be delegated to serve on self-management bodies as representatives of other sociopolitical organizations and the like.... This basically demonstrated the fact that at the place where everything really must work perfectly, self-management is not allowed to take its turn--and that, conversely, wherever it is employed it endangers smooth operation. This assertion is true although of course there also are enterprises without the difficulties caused by self-management.

It is typical of the present crisis of the system--a term being carefully avoided in official pronouncements--that lately yet another institution has been opposing self-management: the Yugoslav Railways. Because of its indefensibly bad performance in both freight and passenger transport, that institution has been under increasing fire for some time by the public and by leading circles of state and party. The following remark by an official of the railways was quoted in the Yugoslav press: "In an organization such as this, there is no room for self-management.... You may go ahead and print that." (POLITIKA ILLUSTROVANA 22 August) Such public criticism at such a level is unprecedented.

It stands to reason that tensions such as Yugoslavia has been experiencing, because of economic straits, for years will assume a political dimension at some time or another. So far this development has been hidden more or less under big coveralls bearing the label "Tito's authority." But now for a year the quality and quantity of public criticism, of dissatisfaction in jobs, and skeptisism toward leading forces and the system have been growing from day to day. Despite certain partial successes, the government appears to be powerless in the face of an increasing disregard of all provisions taken by it and/or arrived at in the course of self-management agreements. In downright despair, everyone asks everyone else in this country: How is it possible for laws, provisions, agreements not to be observed and not to be respected? The situation is not being clarified or simplified by the fact that the political leadership, the top layer of the party and the local chiefs are just as split and no uniform instructions originate there.

Traditional Trend Toward Chaos

Yugoslavia is a country with a trend toward chaos just below the surface, a country whose population in many spheres reacts archaically and, regardless of whether ruled by a kingdom or a communist regime, has no tradition, or only a trace of a tradition, of loyalty to authority. This trend cannot have been unfamiliar to the leaders of the partisan struggle--despite the discipline of a "revolutionary party" developed by them in their close circle. In light of such realizations, one must, however, sometimes ask oneself the following questions. Was the idea of self-management born in Yugoslavia out of a clear plan of putting "order into the chaos" so as to master it that way? Or is this system chaotic per se, born in the heads of people with imagination and verve but lacking adequate analysis and logic, which alone could create the prerequisites for the practical application of the idea and its theory?

In other words, the present state of the development of the self-management system in all of Yugoslav society has reached a phase marked by malcontent and distrust. The essential cause of this development is the crumbling of any kind of authority. It therefore appears inevitable that there will be a modification of the system--a system indissolubly linked with postwar Yugoslavia. The essential aim of this reform would have to be a quite general restoration of authority. The existing system of rotation might offer an opportunity for sending a new cadre to the very frontline to replace the "old ones" with a minimum of "loss of face." An unspoiled, uncompromised and substantively qualified generation is waiting for this. But in light of the current problems of Yugoslavia, the aim of "authority" also entails great risks. Success or failure will depend essentially on the "style" of authority. If it is too dogmatic, increased pressure against it is to be expected, because self-management--and this is one of its merits--has made a number of circles of workers more awake, more alert to what is going on in the centers of power. If a "new authority" chooses a style of being more liberal, the chances are that at first there will be a torrent of critical voices. That very thing--and probably it alone--could lead to greater stability in the long run, however.

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